

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. X. WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 18, 1895. No. 42.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *United States Marine-Hospital Service*.—Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.]

Smallpox at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., October 10, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to advise you that there are now 30 cases of smallpox in this city, an increase of 16 since my report of August 23 last. Notwithstanding the strict sanitary measures taken by the board of health to prevent the spread of the infection within the limits of the city, and to stop the importation of the disease from surrounding parishes by railroads or other conveyances, sporadic cases still appear from time to time in different portions of the town, and the president of the State board of health has found it necessary to order a house-to-house inspection. About thirty physicians have been employed and they are now engaged in the work of inspection and vaccination. Since the completion of vaccination of Mississippi River boatmen, inaugurated by the direction of the Surgeon-General of the Service, no case of smallpox has been discovered on river steamboats at this port.

Very respectfully,

HENRY W. SAWTELLE,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

Arrival of Steamship Benmohr at New York Quarantine—Two Deaths from Cholera en route.

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, October 11, 1895.

SIR: * * * The British steamer *Benmohr*, from China and Japan, arrived at this port yesterday. As you will see by the deposition of Captain Clark there were 2 deaths from cholera during the voyage. I have disinfected the ship (with the exception of the cargo) and

allowed her to proceed to the city. The cargo consisted of tea in chests.

Very truly, yours,

A. H. DOTY,
Health Officer, Port of New York.

[Inclosure.]

The undersigned, John H. Clark, master, of British steamer *Benmohr*, being duly sworn deposes and says that the *Benmohr* sailed from Yokohama (the first loading point) on June 23, 1895, having been in that port for about eight days; sailed thence for Kobe, arriving on June 25. After receiving cargo, sailed July 2 for Shanghai, arriving at this port July 6 and departed on August 3; on this day shortly after leaving Shanghai Harbor, Andrew Prohl was taken ill with diarrhea and died. On the following day Peter Turner, aged 21 years, a seaman, was affected in a similar manner and died; both bodies were buried at sea and a portion of their effects destroyed. The *Benmohr* reached Foochoo on August 6 and was placed in quarantine for two days. She was visited by Vice-Consul Allen, U. S., a surgeon from the American mission, and also the ship's agent. While in quarantine the vessel was disinfected with sulphur and the remaining clothing and effects of the seaman already referred to were destroyed.

The steamer sailed from Foochoo August 10 for Amoy, leaving this port August 12 for Hongkong, where she arrived on August 15. At Foochoo all hands were sent to the hospital on shore, together with their effects. The native crew were paid off and discharged and a new crew taken on board. At this port the vessel was again disinfected and cleansed, and the water tanks used for drinking and cooking were thoroughly cleansed and cemented. The *Benmohr* left Hongkong on August 17 and arrived at Quarantine, New York, on October 10. There were no cases of illness since those above referred to (Andrew Prohl and Peter Turner).

JOHN H. CLARK,
Master.

Sworn to before me this 11th day of October, 1895.

J. B. L'HOMMEDIEU,
Deputy Health Officer, Port of New York.

Disinfection of Steamship Martin Saenz at Brunswick Quarantine.

BRUNSWICK QUARANTINE, October 7, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival on October 4 at this station of the Spanish steamship *Martin Saenz* from Habana, via Matanzas and Cienfuegos, Cuba. Sanitary history of crew good, so far as can be ascertained. Vessel has been carefully disinfected, and special pains taken in mechanical cleansing prior to fumigation and disinfection.

Vessel has 50 men including officers and surgeon of ship. Time of detention expires October 11, at which time she will be released if all continue well.

Respectfully, yours,

R. E. L. BURFORD,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

One case of Smallpox at Nogales.

NOGALES, ARIZ., October 8, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to report 1 new case of smallpox in Nogales, Ariz.

Very respectfully,

W. F. CHENOWETH,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

October 18, 1895

*Report of Immigration at New York for the Week ended October 12, 1895.***OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, October 14, 1895.***Number of Alien Immigrants who Arrived at this Port during the Week ended October 12, 1895; also Names of Vessels and Ports from which they Arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants from Russia.	No. of immigrants.
1895.				
Oct. 6	Steamship Marsala	Hamburg		272
Do....	Steamship La Touraine	Havre		318
Oct. 7	Steamship Britannia	Naples		396
Do....	Steamship Paris	Southampton	9	340
Do....	Steamship Werra	Naples, Genoa, and Gibraltar		587
Oct. 8	Steamship Friesland	Antwerp		6
Do....	Steamship Fulda	Bremen	32	326
Oct. 9	Steamship Habsburg	do		27
Oct. 10	Steamship Majestic	Liverpool and Queenstown		2
Do....	Steamship Spree	Bremen		781
Oct. 11	Steamship State of Nebraska	Glasgow		341
Oct. 12	Steamship Etruria	Liverpool and Queenstown		28
Do....	Steamship St. Louis	Southampton		1
Do....	Steamship Bohemia	Hamburg		10
Do....	Steamship Fürst Bismarck	do		47
Do....	Steamship Phoenicia	do		17
Do....	Steamship Virginia	Stettin, Helsingborg, etc		150
	Total.....			329
				5,946

**ED. F. MCSEENEY,
Acting Commissioner of Immigration.***Report of Immigration at Philadelphia for the Week ended October 12, 1895.***OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, October 12, 1895.***Number of Alien Immigrants who Arrived at this Port during the Week ended October 12, 1895; also Names of Vessels and Ports from which they Arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants from Russia.	No. of immigrants.
1895.				
Oct. 6	Steamship Belgenland	Liverpool and Queenstown	8	453
Oct. 11	Steamship Illinois	Antwerp	6	197
	Total.....			14
				650

**JAMES L. HUGHES,
Acting Commissioner of Immigration.**

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service, August 1 to October 17, 1895.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arkansas:				
Clay County.....	Aug. 7-Sept. 28....	43	11	
Arizona:				
Nogales	Aug. 15-Oct. 8....	3	.....
Arivaca	do	5	.....
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	July 1-July 31.....	.....	3	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....	.....	7	
	Sept. 1-Sept. 30.....	.....	2	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	July 20-July 27.....	.....	1	
	Aug. 10-Aug. 31.....	14	2	
	Sept. 1-Sept. 28.....	33	2	
Michigan:				
Charleston Township.....	Aug. 17-Sept. 25....	1	1	
Bedford Township.....	Aug. 24-Oct. 5....	1	.....
Battle Creek Township.....	Sept. 18-Oct. 5....	3	1	
Detroit.....	July 22-Oct. 5....	.....	
Marshall Township.....	Sept. 16-Sept. 25....	1	.....	Smallpox reported.
Missouri:				
St. Louis	July 20-July 27....	1	.....
Nevada:				
Carson	Sept. 15-Sept. 18....	15	.....
New York:				
Brooklyn.....	July 27-Aug. 3....	1	.....
	Aug. 10-Aug. 17....	1	.....
	Aug. 24-Aug. 31....	1	.....
New York.....	Oct. 5-Oct. 12....	1	.....
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia	July 17-Aug. 24....	19	3	
	Aug. 16-Oct. 1	7	3	
Tennessee:				
Cow Island.....	July 15-Sept. 15 ...	33	.....
Memphis	Aug. 1-Sept. 15....	4	.....
	Sept. 21-Sept. 28....	3	.....
Texas:				
Eagle Pass.....	July 29-Sept. 22....	178	55	
Virginia:				
Patrick Springs.....	Aug. 3.....	21	3	
Wisconsin:				
Dayton.....	Sept. 13.....	1	.....
West Virginia:				
Wheeling.....	Sept. 16.....	28	.....
	Sept. 16-Sept. 28....	.....	1	

* For smallpox cases and deaths reported to the Marine-Hospital Service, January 1 to July 31, 1895, see Nos. 13, 22, and 31, Vol. X.

Vessels Arriving at, Departing from, and Remaining at United States Quarantine Stations.

BRUNSWICK QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 12, 1895.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Span. bk. Antonio Jane *.....	Sept. 21	Habana.....	Brunswick	Disinfected and held for observation.	Oct. 7
Span. ss. Martin Saenz *.....	Oct. 4	do	Savannah....	Held for disinfection.	Oct. 11

* Previously reported.

One vessel inspected and passed.

October 18, 1895

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 12, 1895.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. sc. Laura L. Sprague.....	Oct. 12...	St. Simons, Ga.	Boston.....	Inspected and held for observation.	.....

Three vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 13, 1895.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 7, 1895.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of de p'ture.
Dan. bk. Thor*	Sept. 21	Rio.....	Pascagoula.	Disinfected and held for observa-tion.	.....
Brit. bkn. Golden Rod*.....	Sept. 25	Cienfuegos.....	do.....	Disinfected.....	Oct. 2
Am. sc. Vila y Hermano*.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 1
Am. sc. Lizzie M. Ells.....	Oct. 5	Vera Cruz.....	Mobile.....	Held for disinfection.	.....

* Previously reported.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 3, 1895.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. sc. Oscar G*.....	Aug. 24	Habana.....	Pascagoula.	Disinfected.....	Aug. 31
Span. ss. Leonora*.....	Aug. 26	Cienfuegos.	Charlotte Harbor.	... do	Sept. 1
Am. bk. Rebecca Crowell*.....	do.....	Habana.....	Tampa.....	Disinfected and held for observa-tion.	.....

* Previously reported.

The above report was lost in transmission of mails, and should have been published in ABSTRACT dated September 20, 1895.

Week ended September 24, 1895.

One vessel inspected and passed.

Week ended October 1, 1895.

One vessel inspected and passed.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 5, 1895.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 13, 1895.

Twenty vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 9, 1895.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 28, 1895.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. bk. Martha Davis	Sept. 20	Honolulu....	San Fran-cisco.	Disinfected.....	Sept. 22
Am. bk. Chehalis.....	do	Kobe.....	do.....	* do	Sept. 23

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 28, 1895.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. sc. Pepe Reminez *	Sept. 19	Ponce	Union Is-land, Ga.	* Disinfected.....	Sept. 28
Russ. shp. Columbus*.....	do	Rio	Sapelo.....	Held for disinfec-tion.	.....
Span. ss. Martin Saenz	Sept. 25	Habana	Savannah	* do .....	.....

* Previously reported.

Week ended October 5, 1895.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Russ. ss. Columbus*.....	Sept. 19	Rio de Jan-eiro.	Sapelo.....	Disinfected and held for observa-tion.	.....
Span. ss. Martin Saenz*.....	Sept. 25	Habana.....	Savannah	Re manded to Brunswick quar-antine.	Oct. 4
Aus. ss. Boskenna Bay†.....	Oct. 5	do	do	Held for disinfec-tion.	.....

* Previously reported.

† One case of yellow fever on arrival.

SOUTHPORT QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 12, 1895.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

Reports of States and Yearly and Monthly Reports of Cities.

CALIFORNIA—*San Francisco.*—Month of September, 1895. Estimated population, 330,000. Total deaths, 460, including phthisis pulmonalis, 68; enteric fever, 12; diphtheria, 2; and croup, 1.

Alameda.—Five months ended September 30, 1895. Estimated popula-tion, 15,000. Total deaths, 57, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis, and 1 from enteric fever.

Oakland.—Month of September, 1895. Estimated population, 60,000.

Total deaths, 56, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; enteric fever, 2; and croup, 1.

Sacramento.—Month of September, 1895. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 36, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; diphtheria, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Five months ended September 30, 1895. Estimated population, 145,000. Total deaths, 794, including phthisis pulmonalis, 153; enteric fever, 20; scarlet fever, 50; measles, 2; diphtheria, 16; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 4.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of September, 1895. Estimated population, 58,860. Total deaths, 77, including phthisis pulmonalis, 11; and diphtheria, 1.

FLORIDA—*Pensacola*.—Month of September, 1895. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 24, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1; and enteric fever, 1.

Tampa.—Month of September, 1895. Estimated population, 21,000. Total deaths, 32, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—Month of September, 1895. Estimated population, 1,600,000. Total deaths, 2,015, including phthisis pulmonalis, 161; enteric fever, 76; smallpox, 2; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 102; measles, 2; and whooping cough, 13.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville*.—Month ended October 4, 1895. Estimated population, 200,000. Total deaths, 341, including phthisis pulmonalis, 30; enteric fever, 29; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 18; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Fitchburg*.—Month of September, 1895. Estimated population, 26,394. Total deaths, 42, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8; diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Four weeks ended September 28, 1895. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 231 observers show that compared with the preceding month, typhoid fever, remittent fever, and cholera infantum increased in area of prevalence. Compared with the average for corresponding months in the nine years, 1886-1894, typhoid fever, cholera infantum, and scarlet fever were more prevalent, and consumption, influenza, intermittent fever, remittent fever, bronchitis and tonsilitis were less prevalent in September, 1895. Including reports by regular observers and others, consumption was reported present in Michigan in the month of September, 1895, at 179 places, typhoid fever at 134 places, scarlet fever at 50 places, diphtheria at 45 places, whooping cough at 23 places, measles at 8 places, and smallpox at 6 places. Reports from all sources show consumption reported at 1 place less, typhoid fever at 41 places more, scarlet fever at 3 places more, diphtheria at 2 places less, measles at 2 places less, and smallpox at 2 places more in the month of September, 1895, than in the preceding month. Whooping cough was reported present at the same number of places in Michigan, in the months of August and September, 1895.

Week ended October 5, 1895. Reports to the State board of health from 55 observers indicate that bronchitis, tonsilitis, intermittent fever, influenza, and remittent fever increased, and cholera infantum decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 179 places, enteric fever at 99, diphtheria at 30, scarlet fever at 27, measles at 2, whooping cough at 9, and smallpox at 4 places (Battle Creek, Battle Creek Township, Bedford Township, and Detroit).

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Concord.—Month of September, 1895. Estimated population, 19,000. Total deaths, 22, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1; and enteric fever, 2.

Manchester.—Month of September, 1895. Estimated population, 55,000. Total deaths, 113, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; enteric fever, 5; diphtheria, 1; and croup, 1.

NEW YORK—Buffalo.—Month of September, 1895. Estimated population, 278,796. Total deaths, 370, including phthisis pulmonalis, 27; enteric fever, 18; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 12; whooping cough, 4; and croup, 12.

WISCONSIN—Milwaukee.—Month of September, 1895. Estimated population, 275,000. Total deaths, 343, including phthisis pulmonalis, 16; enteric fever, 7; diphtheria, 16; croup, 4; and whooping cough, 6.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Phthisis pul- monalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	
Allegheny, Pa.	Oct. 12....	105,287	42	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....
Ashtabula, Ohio.	do.....	8,338	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auburn, N. Y.	Oct. 5....	25,858	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.	Oct. 12....	434,439	189	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	5	1
Belleville, Ill.	Oct. 5....	15,361	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beverly, Mass.	Sept. 28....	10,821	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Do	Oct. 5....	10,821	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.	Oct. 12....	35,005	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	do.....	448,477	214	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	9	1
Braddock, Pa.	do.....	5,861	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Bristol, Conn.	do.....	7,382	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Bristol, R. I.	Oct. 5....	5,478	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Brockton, Mass.	do.....	27,294	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brookline, Mass.	do.....	12,103	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Oct. 12....	806,343	393	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	27	2	7
Bucyrus, Ohio.	Oct. 5....	5,974	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butler, Pa.	Oct. 12....	8,734	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cambridge, Mass.	do.....	70,028	37	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.	Oct. 5....	*54,955	130	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Oct. 11....	296,908	86	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.	Oct. 14....	261,353	104	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....
Columbus, Ind.	Sept. 28....	6,719	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 12....	6,719	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio.	do.....	88,150	23	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	Oct. 5....	21,474	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	Oct. 10....	61,220	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....
Dedham, Mass.	Sept. 21....	7,123	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 5....	7,123	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Elgin, Ill.	do.....	17,823	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Everett, Mass.	Oct. 12....	11,068	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fitchburg, Mass.	Oct. 5....	22,037	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 12....	22,037	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Flint, Mich.	Oct. 5....	9,803	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* White, 28,870; colored, 36,295; total, 65,165. † Deaths, white, 3; colored, 27.

October 18, 1895

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Table of Temperature and Rainfall, Week ended October 7, 1895.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	50	1	.....	1.01	.....	1.01
Portland, Me.....	52	1	.....	.91	.....	.91
Northfield, Vt.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.....	56	.....	1	.90	.....	.90
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	58	.....	2	.91	.....	.89
Nantucket, Mass.....	57	.....	1	1.28	.....	1.25
Woods Hole, Mass.....	59	.....	3	.68	.....	.67
Block Island, R. I.....	58	.....	3	.92	.....	.91
New Haven, Conn.....	57	.....	3	.91	.....	.91
Albany, N. Y.....	56	.....	3	.84	.....	.84
New York, N. Y.....	60	.....	3	.77	.....	.77
Harrisburg, Pa.....	57	.....	2	.93	.....	.93
Philadelphia, Pa.....	61	.....	3	.63	.....	.63
Atlantic City, N. J.....	61	.....	5	.77	.....	.77
Baltimore, Md.....	62	.....	4	.72	.....	.72
Washington, D. C.....	62	.....	5	.77	.....	.77
Lynchburg, Va.....	63	.....	6	.84	.....	.81
Cape Henry, Va.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk, Va.....	66	.....	4	.91	.....	.91
Charlotte, N. C.....	65	.....	3	.91	.....	.91
Raleigh, N. C.....	64	.....	4	.99	.....	.94
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	68	.....	3	.89	.....	.89
Hatteras, N. C.....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington, N. C.....	68	.....	4	1.12	.....	1.12
Columbia, S. C.....	68	.....	6	.59	.....	.59
Charleston, S. C.....	71	.....	3	1.14	.....	1.14
Augusta, Ga.....	70	.....	6	.65	.....	.65
Savannah, Ga.....	71	.....	2	.97	.....	.97
Jacksonville, Fla.....	74	.....	2	1.69	.....	1.69
Titusville, Fla.....	77	.....	2	1.63	.....	1.29
Jupiter, Fla.....	79	.....	2	1.59	.....	.39
Key West, Fla.....	81	.....	1	1.52	.....	1.03
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	67	.....	3	.25	.....	.17
Tampa, Fla.....	75	1	.....	.53	.....	.53
Pensacola, Fla.....	73	.....	2	.84	.....	.84
Mobile, Ala.....	72	.....	3	.80	.....	.80
Montgomery, Ala.....	71	.....	4	.60	.....	.56
Meridian, Miss.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vicksburg, Miss.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.....	74	.....	2	.78	.....	.76
Shreveport, La.....	71	.....	3	.69	.86	.....
Fort Smith, Ark.....	67	.....	5	.77	.13	.....
Little Rock, Ark.....	68	.....	4	.49	.14	.....
Palestine, Tex.....	70	.....	1	.84	.80	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	75	.....	2	1.12	.....	.40
San Antonio, Tex.....	72	1	.....	.61	.57	.....
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	76	.....	1	.93	.....	.54
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	67	.....	3	.65	.....	.16
Nashville, Tenn.....	65	.....	3	.65	.....	.11
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	66	.....	5	.76	.....	.70
Knoxville, Tenn.....	64	.....	4	.70	.....	.66
Louisville, Ky.....	64	.....	3	.63	.....	.55
Indianapolis, Ind.....	59	.....	2	.70	.....	.30
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	62	.....	4	.56	.....	.49
Columbus, Ohio.....	59	.....	3	.63	.....	.47
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	59	.....	3	.70	.....	.70
Pittsburg, Pa.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	54	.....	3	.75	.....	.73
Rochester, N. Y.....	55	.....	4	.65	.....	.44
Buffalo, N. Y.....	55	.....	2	.84	.....	.68
Erie, Pa.....	58	.....	4	.97	.....	.81
Cleveland, Ohio.....	57	.....	3	.70	.....	.55
Sandusky, Ohio.....	58	.....	3	.70	.....	.66
Toledo, Ohio.....	57	.....	3	.56	.....	.54
Detroit, Mich.....	57	.....	3	.56	.....	.51
Lansing, Mich.....	55	.....	3	.63	.....	.43
Port Huron, Mich.....	54	.....	2	.63	.....	.56
Alpena, Mich.....	50	.....	2	.98	.....	.92
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	50	1	1	.93	.....	.53
Marquette, Mich.....	50	1	.....	.93	.....	.13
Green Bay, Wis.....	52	0	.....	.70	.....	.68

Table of Temperature and Rainfall, Week ended October 7, 1895—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ney.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Grand Haven, Mich.	54	0	.....	.84	.....	.51
Milwaukee, Wis.	55	0	.....	.63	.....	.30
Chicago, Ill.	57	.....	2	.77	.....	.39
Duluth, Minn.	49	2	.....	.81	.....	.81
Upper Mississippi Valley :						
St. Paul, Minn.	53	1	.....	.54	.....	.54
La Crosse, Wis.	54	1	.....	.72	.....	.43
Dubuque, Iowa.	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Davenport, Iowa.	58	.....	1	.70	.....	.20
Des Moines, Iowa	57	.....	1	.82	.....	.71
Keokuk, Iowa.	59	.....	1	.84	.....	.69
Springfield, Ill.	60	.....	2	.83	.....	.61
Cairo, Ill.	64	.....	2	.56	.....	.56
St. Louis, Mo.	63	.....	2	.63	.....	.49
Missouri Valley :						
Columbia, Mo.	61	.....	1	.56	.....	.49
Springfield, Mo.	62	.....	2	.71	.....	.09
Kansas City, Mo.	61	.....	2	.91	.....	.79
Wichita, Kans.	63	.....	4	.51	.....	.16
Concordia, Kans.	60	.....	2	.46	.....	.18
Omaha, Nebr.	58	0	.....	.70	.....	.68
Yankton, S. Dak.	56	1	.....	.46	.....	.46
Valentine, Nebr.	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huron, S. Dak.	52	3	.....	.35	.....	.35
Pierre, S. Dak.	55	2	.....	.14	.....	.14
Moorehead, Minn.	49	3	.....	.56	.....	.56
St. Vincent, Minn.	46	5	.....	.49	.....	.49
Bismarck, N. Dak.	50	3	.....	.28	.....	.28
Williston, N. Dak.	49	1	.....	.21	.03	.....
Rocky Mountain Region :						
Havre, Mont.	48	2	.....	.14	.....	.04
Helena, Mont.	50	2	.....	.21	.....	.11
Miles City, Mont.	52	0	.....	.18	.58	.....
Rapid City, S. Dak.	54	0	.....	.14	.....	.12
Spokane, Wash.	52	3	.....	.44	.....	.44
Wallawalla, Wash.	59	3	.....	.28	.....	.28
Baker City, Oreg.	49	6	.....	.21	.....	.21
Winnebucca, Nev.	53	0	.....	.07	.....	.07
Salt Lake City, Utah.	57	.....	1	.35	.....	.16
Lander, Wyo.	49	.....	2	.16	.68	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	51	.....	3	.14	.76	.....
North Platte, Nebr.	56	.....	3	.28	.....	.19
Denver, Colo.	55	.....	1	.14	.81	.....
Pueblo, Colo.	57	.....	3	.08	1.38	.....
Dodge City, Kans.	61	.....	5	.35	.18	.....
Oklahoma, Okla.	66	.....	6	.51	.81	.....
Abilene, Tex.	69	.....	5	.70	1.97	.....
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	54	.....	3	.28	1.12	.....
El Paso, Tex.	68	.....	6	.28	.56	.....
Phenix, Ariz.	74	0	.....	.14	.63	.....
Pacific Coast :						
Tatoosh Island, Wash.	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Angeles, Wash.	50	0	.....	.63	.....	.52
Fort Canby, Wash.	55	0	.....	1.16	.....	1.05
Astoria, Oreg.	59	.....	2	1.05	.....	.91
Portland, Oreg.	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roseburg, Oreg.	56	3	.....	.47	.....	.47
Eureka, Cal.	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Bluff, Cal.	67	5	.....	.23	.....	.23
Carson City, Nev.	54	.....	1	.04	.....	.04
Sacramento, Cal.	65	.....	5	.16	.....	.16
San Francisco, Cal.	61	.....	1	.19	.....	.19
Fresno, Cal.	70	2	.....	.07	.....	.07
Independence, Cal.	61	1	.....	.07	.....	.07
Los Angeles, Cal.	66	2	.....	.18	.....	.18
San Diego, Cal.	65	.....	1	.07	.....	.07
Yuma, Ariz.	78	2	.....	.07	.....	.06

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from the United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera and Yellow Fever as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service, January 4 to October 17, 1895.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Camaran Quarantine Station.	Mar. 23-Apr. 24...	85	173	
Mecca	June 19-June 21...	17	16	
	Apr. 22-May 6...	.....	213	
	June 9-June 14...	.....	17	
Jeddah.....	May 1.....	.....	28	
Taif.....	June 19-June 21...	.....	24	
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	To Jan. 10.....	125	59	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....	87	27	
	Feb. 1-Feb. 28.....	.....	45	
	Mar. 13.....	8	.....
	Mar. 21.....	5	3	
Montevideo	Mar. 13.....	.....	3	
	Mar. 16.....	16	.....
	Mar. 18.....	5	.....
	Mar. 21.....	2	1	
Rosario.....	do.....	8	2	
San Nicholas.....	Mar. 29.....	7	3	
Asia Minor:				
Tarsus.....	June 1.....	.....	.....	Cholera reported.
Austria-Hungary:				
Galicia	Aug. 23-Sept. 15...	53	27	
Brazil	Dec. 11-Feb. 4...	.....	.....	* Do.
Alegre.....	Apr. 3	1	.....	Do.
Bahia.....	do.....	.....	.....
Cachoeira.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 3...	40	21	
Desergano.....	Mar. 20.....	11	.....
Itapemerim.....	do.....	50	2	
Porto Novo	Apr. 3 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	6	5	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....	.....	45	
	Feb. 1-Feb. 28.....	.....	105	
	Mar. 1-Mar. 28.....	93	31	
	Mar. 29-Apr. 20...	.....	8	
	May 11-May 18...	.....	1	
Santo Antonio de Muriatre.....	Apr. 3	18	15	
Volta Redondo.....	do.....	1	.....
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Jan. 26-Feb. 2...	8	8	
China:				
Chefoo.....	Aug. 14.....	.....	.....	Do.
Foochow.....	Apr. 30.....	.....	.....	Do.
Hongkong	June 15-June 22...	.....	1	
	July 27-Aug. 3...	.....	2	
	Aug. 10-Aug. 24...	.....	7	
Tien-Tsin	Aug. 14.....	.....	.....	Do.
Egypt:				
Damietta.....	Oct. 15.....	15	3	
France:				
Cognac.....	Aug. 17-Aug. 24...	.....	1	
Paris.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 6...	1	1	
Hawaiian Islands :	Aug. 11-Sept. 7...	7	.....	"Choleraic affections."
Honolulu.....	Aug. 18-Sept. 28...	87	62	
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 11-Jan. 8...	.....	4	
	Mar. 5-Mar. 12...	.....	1	
	Apr. 23-May 21...	.....	7	
	May 28-June 18...	.....	2	
	June 26-July 9...	.....	2	
	July 27-Aug. 2...	.....	1	
	Aug. 6-Aug. 20...	.....	6	
	Aug. 27-Sept. 10...	.....	4	

*Towns Cachoeira, Cruzeiro; Campo Bello, Barra; Reyende Quelens, and Volta Redondo.

October 18, 1895

Cholera and Yellow Fever, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Calcutta.....	Nov. 17-Feb. 13.....	431		
	Mar. 2-Mar. 20.....	303		
	Mar. 31-Aug. 31.....	840		
Madras.....	Dec. 7-Feb. 22.....	68		
	Mar. 2-Mar. 8.....	2		
	Mar. 16-Mar. 30.....	2		
	May 11-May 17.....	1		
	June 22-July 5.....	3		
	July 20-July 26.....	1		
	Aug. 3-Aug. 23.....	8		
Singapore.....	June 21-June 26.....	27	13	
	June 1-June 30.....		80	
	July 9-July 29.....	100	75	
	Aug. 12-Aug. 19.....	17	8	
	Aug. 19-Sept. 2.....	22	13	
Japan:				From outbreak to Sept. 12:
Tokyo Fu.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 12.....	260	182	Cases. Deaths.
Kioto Fu.....	do.....	121	98	2,008 1,301
Osaka Fu.....	do.....	272	324	1,689 1,309
Kanagawa Ken.....	do.....	60	56	6,505 4,618
Hiogo Ken.....	do.....	195	152	3,430 2,523
Nagasaki Ken.....	do.....	80	68	1,610 1,103
Niiigata Ken.....	do.....	11	6	89 52
Saitama Ken.....	do.....	38	28	212 146
Chiba Ken.....	do.....	39	27	615 427
Ibaraki Ken.....	do.....	125	76	866 565
Gumma Ken.....	do.....	3	1	23 9
Tochigi Ken.....	do.....	33	18	245 154
Nara Ken.....	do.....	66	53	654 467
Miya Ken.....	do.....	53	5	88 17
Aichi Ken.....	do.....	92	68	288 191
Shizuoka Ken.....	do.....	81	44	337 203
Yamanashi Ken.....	do.....	20	8	50 26
Shiga Ken.....	do.....	9	10	246 190
Gifu Ken.....	do.....	22	9	69 38
Nagano Ken.....	do.....	0	0	17 10
Miyagi Ken.....	do.....	531	296	1,470 869
Fukushima Ken.....	do.....	76	45	335 187
Iwate Ken.....	do.....	0	0	5 3
Awamori Ken.....	do.....	4	3	13 7
Yamagata Ken.....	do.....	211	85	525 280
Fukui Ken.....	do.....	61	38	182 127
Ishikawa Ken.....	do.....	18	6	72 37
Toyama Ken.....	do.....	393	244	607 384
Tottori Ken.....	do.....	132	78	1,014 659
Shimane Ken.....	do.....	91	63	634 406
Okayama Ken.....	do.....	210	155	2,699 1,812
Hiroshima Ken.....	do.....	216	174	3,624 2,664
Yamaguchi Ken.....	do.....	104	72	1,993 1,385
Wakayama Ken.....	do.....	34	32	461 345
Tokushima Ken.....	do.....	25	21	378 196
Kagawa Ken.....	do.....	303	209	2,029 1,178
Yehime Ken.....	do.....	176	91	1,226 816
Kochi Ken.....	do.....	98	78	730 501
Fukuoka Ken.....	do.....	131	100	1,877 1,143
Oita Ken.....	do.....	58	41	735 450
Saga Ken.....	do.....	27	21	250 169
Kumamoto Ken.....	do.....	89	54	501 280
Miyasakai Ken.....	do.....	46	26	171 101
Kagoshima Ken.....	do.....	37	17	277 155
Okinawa Ken.....	do.....	0	0	14 5
Hokkaido Ken.....	do.....	0	0	13 2
Nijima Quarantine.....	do.....	3	3	538 274
Hikojima Quarantine.....	do.....	3	0	301 194
Sakurajima Quarantine.....	do.....	0	0	197 60
Korea:				Cholera reported.
Chemulpo.....	July 13.....			Do.
Weiiji.....	June 30.....			Do.
Morocco:				Do.
Tangier.....	Sept. 11.....			Do.
Russia (governments):				Do.
Dubno.....	Aug. 11-Aug. 17.....			Do.
Kremenez.....	do.....			Do.
Kurland.....	Jan. 20-Jan. 21.....	1	1	
	Dec. 23-Feb. 2.....	44	21	

Cholera and Yellow Fever, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia—Continued.				
Kursk.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 19....	4	3	
Minsk.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 12....	5	3	
Nowogrodowalynski.....	Aug. 11-Aug. 17....			
Ostrog.....	do			
Petrikov.....	Jan. 4-Jan. 19....	6	1	
Podolia.....	Nov. 11-Apr. 13....	2,102	907	
Podolsk.....	Aug. 21-Aug. 31....	101	45	
Radom.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 27....	28	17	
Saratov.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 26....	20	9	
Saslaw.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 12....	3	1	
Suwalki.....	Aug. 11-Aug. 17....			
Starokonstantinow.....	Jan. 18-Jan. 26....	25	10	
Taurien.....	Aug. 11-Aug. 17....			
Tchernigov.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 26....	35	23	
Volhynia.....	Jan. 13-Feb. 16....	8	5	
Warsaw.....	Nov. 4-Apr. 30....	586	230	
Witebsk.....	May 26-July 6....	229	65	
Turkey:	July 6-July 20....	214	85	
Adalia.....	July 21-Aug. 3....	688	238	
Adana (vilayet).....	Aug. 4-Aug. 10....	1,004	322	
Adana.....	Aug. 11-Aug. 17....	2,025	718	
Aleppo (vilayet).....	Aug. 18-Aug. 24....	2,497	944	
Aleppo.....	Aug. 25-Aug. 31....	3,352	1,190	
Alan-Sinar.....	Aug. 26.....	1		
Angora (vilayet).....	Jan. 6-Jan. 12....	5	2	
Bitlis.....	Dec. 11-Feb. 18....	230	127	
Brousse.....	July 23-Aug. 10....	105	49	
Brousse (vilayet).....	Aug. 12-Aug. 27....	35	19	
Bulanik.....	May 25-June 1....	50	30	
Constantinople.....	July 14-July 28....	27	16	
Diabekar.....	July 24-Aug. 12....	98	57	
Djabul.....	Aug. 6-Aug. 20....	191	98	
Gok-Sun.....	Aug. 5....			
Hadjil-Bil.....	June 1-June 15....	550	300	
Hadjil.....	June 15-July 24....	684	326	
Hamas.....	July 22-Aug. 21....	371	158	
Hatschin.....	Aug. 21-Sept. 4....	8	3	
Homs.....	June 30.....	12		
Hudavendikjar (vilayet).....	July 11-July 23....	32	17	
Jumurtalik.....	Jan. 3.....			
Karakissen.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 1....	84	57	
Kara-Isdall.....	Aug. 24-Aug. 30....	32	16	
Karatasch.....	June 21-June 22....	5	5	
Karszuladria.....	July 1-July 21....	51	35	
Koñia (vilayet).....	Nov. 14-May 6....	382	212	
Marash.....	June 20-Aug. 8....	1	1	
Mersina.....	Sept. 20.....			
Marash.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 12....	83	66	
Marash.....	Aug. 12-Sept. 1....	261	300	
Marash.....	June 26-July 1....	15	7	
Marash.....	July 8.....			
Marash.....	July 7.....	3	3	
Marash.....	July 17.....	1	1	
Marash.....	July 22-Aug. 3....	20	5	
Marash.....	June 10-June 18....	9	6	
Marash.....	July 1-July 25....	22	10	
Marash.....	Aug. 7-Aug. 10....			
Marash.....	July 14-Aug. 12....	67	86	
Marash.....	Aug. 18-Aug. 25....	182	56	
Marash.....	July 8-Aug. 10....	303	138	
Marash.....	June 18-June 20....	1	1	
Marash.....	July 10-July 27....	33	19	
Marash.....	July 7-July 11....	11	7	
Marash.....	June 17-June 24....	17	4	
Marash.....	June 17-June 29....	89	44	
Marash.....	June 30.....	23	27	
Marash.....	July 13-July 24....	11	11	
Marash.....	July 9.....	10	2	
Marash.....	July 21-Aug. 12....	32	16	
Marash.....	June 10-June 30....	27	17	
Marash.....	June 30-July 20....	33	18	
Marash.....	May 25-June 1....	3	1	
Marash.....	June 1-June 15....	2	2	
Marash.....	June 15-July 16....	410	235	
Marash.....	June 28-June 29....	3	2	

October 18, 1895

Cholera and Yellow Fever, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey—Continued.				
Mersina	July 14—July 27....	21	15	
	Aug. 5.....	27	8	Cholera reported.
Mesis.....	June 17—June 29...	17	8	
	June 29—July 11...	7	7	
Padzardjik.....	July 8.....	17	6	
Pera.....	Feb. 21.....	26	24	Do.
Pajast	June 16—June 29...	46	12	
Rania (vilayet).....	July 1—July 9....	32	16	
Sis.....	June 10—June 29...	87	58	
Siverek	July 1—July 27....	33	17	
Tarsus.....	Jan. 8—Jan. 21....	48	31	
	May 18—June 1....	470	315	
	June 1—June 15...	750	530	
	June 15—July 16...	293	143	
	Aug. 5.....	20	9	Do.
Yah Yali (vilayet).....	July 21—July 27....			

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Pernambuco	Aug. 23.....			
Rio de Janeiro	Dec. 1—Mar. 30....	164		Yellow fever reported.
	Apr. 1—June 22....	301		
	June 30—Aug. 31....	90		
	Sept. 1—Sept. 7....	7		
Santos.....	Nov. 23—Jan. 5....	6		
	Jan. 26—Mar. 2....	123	104	
	Mar. 9—Mar. 16....	50	48	
	Mar. 23—Mar. 30....	108	87	
	Apr. 17—Apr. 27....	181	135	
	Apr. 27—May 3....	105	96	
	May 24—May 31....	33	18	
	June 23—July 6....	17	4	
	Aug. 3—Aug. 10....	2		
Cuba:				
Baracoa	July 1—July 31....	12		
	Aug. 1—Aug. 31....	22		
Cienfuegos	June 23—June 30....	1		
	July 7—July 21....	3	3	
	Aug. 4—Aug. 11....	1		
	Sept. 1—Sept. 15....	4	3	
	Sept. 22—Sept. 29....	3		
Cardenas	Oct. 4.....	4		
Firmeza	Sept. 13.....			
Gibara	Jan. 1—June 23....	2		
Guantanamo	July 1—Aug. 31....	60		
Habana.....	Dec. 20—Apr. 4....	36		
	Apr. 4—May 30....	37	16	Do.
	June 1—June 29....	31	14	
	June 30—July 25....	164	59	
	July 26—Aug. 8....	155	54	
	Aug. 8—Aug. 22....	145	51	
	Aug. 22—Aug. 29....	90	30	
	Aug. 29—Sept. 5....	80	26	
	Sept. 5—Sept. 19....	210	67	
	Sept. 19—Oct. 3....	160	51	
	Oct. 3—Oct. 10....	120	33	
Manzanillo	July 1—July 31....	43		
	Aug. 1—Aug. 31....	23		
Matanzas.....	July 21—Aug. 23....	16		
	Aug. 21—Aug. 28....	12		
	Sept. 1—Oct. 2....	38	3	
Puerto Principe	June 27.....			About 5 deaths daily.
Sagua la Grande	July 13—July 27....	1		
	Aug. 3—Aug. 10....	4		
	Aug. 21.....	1		
	Sept. 7—Sept. 21....	5	1	
Sancti Spiritu	Aug. 24.....	30		
Santa Clara	Aug. 25.....	2		
Santo Domingo.....	Aug. 25.....	2		

Cholera and Yellow Fever, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Cuba—Continued. Santiago de Cuba	Mar. 1-Mar. 31..... Apr. 1-Apr. 28..... May 1-May 15..... June 1-June 29..... June 30-Aug. 17..... Aug. 17-Aug. 31..... Sept. 1-Sept. 14..... Sept. 15-Sept. 28.....	8 11 4 47 259 44 27 38		
Ecuador: Guayaquil.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 22.....	14	8	
Mexico:				
Acapulco.....	Sept. 14-Sept. 21.....	1		Yellow fever reported
Guaymas.....	May 20.....			
La Paz.....	Sept. 24.....	3		Do.
Mazatlan.....	do.....			
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 24..... Feb. 21-Feb. 28..... Mar. 4-Mar. 21..... Apr. 4-Apr. 18..... May 2-May 30..... May 31-July 11..... July 18-Oct. 3..... Dec. 9-Jan. 15..... Nov. 21-Jan. 9..... Feb. 28-Mar. 6..... Apr. 17-Apr. 24..... Oct. 2.....	5 1 1 2 11 35 78 12 4 2 1		
Salvador				
Puerto Rico	Nov. 21-Jan. 9.....			
Mayaguez	Oct. 2.....			A few cases have occurred among the garrison.
Aguadilla.....	Oct. 1.....	1		
San Juan	July 1..... July 6-July 27..... Aug. 3-Aug. 31..... Sept. 1-Sept. 21.....			Over 100 cases in military hospital.
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo.....	Feb. 2-Feb. 9.....			
West Indies:				
Curaçoa	June 8-June 15..... Dec. 28-Jan. 5.....	1 3	1 3	

Cholera Notes.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, September 25, 1895.]

Austria-Hungary.—In the city of Tarnopol, province of Galicia, from September 10 to 15, there were 13 cases and 3 deaths. In two localities of the district of Tarnopol, from September 11 to 15, 2 cases, 1 death; at Zbaraz, from September 6 to 14, 2 cases, 1 death. Total from August 23, 53 cases and 27 deaths.

France.—At Paris, from September 8 to 14, 12 cases of "choleriform affection" were reported from nine quarters of the city.

Russia.—In the Government of Podolia, in the districts of Proskurov and Letitschew, which border on Volhynia, from August 21 to 31 there were in all 101 cases and 45 deaths.

Turkey.—According to advices of September 20 a large number of cases were reported during the preceding ten days at Constantinople.

At Mossoul an outbreak of the epidemic was reported September 14.

Morocco.—Advices of September 15 state the cases of sickness observed in Tangier to be genuine Asiatic cholera. This statement confirms the results of the bacteriological examination of these cases pre-

October 18, 1895

viously made at Madrid. On September 14 the number of new cases was 11, deaths 12.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary Report of Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, September 17, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for week ended September 14, 1895:

There were 9 deaths from *acesso pernicioso*, an increase of 2; 4 from yellow fever, a decrease of 3; 67 from smallpox, a decrease of 14; 4 from enteric fever, an increase of 2; 4 from measles, an increase of 3; 41 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 16; 1 from beriberi; and none from whooping cough. From all causes there were 357 deaths, a decrease of 54 from the foregoing week.

Yellow fever.—Only 4 deaths from this cause, a state of affairs that need not cause anxiety.

Smallpox.—Although there is a decrease of 14 in the number of deaths from this cause, the disease may be considered as stationary. It has appeared at several railway stations, notably at Engento de Dentro and Madureira. It has again appeared at Victoria, according to a telegram received here on the 13th of the month. The great decrease in the total number of deaths, in spite of the prevalence of smallpox, shows that the health of the port is good.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office. All aboard then who were not protected by an attack of smallpox, or by recent vaccination, were vaccinated:

September 11, bark *Sereia*, Portuguese, for New Orleans, La.; steamship *Asiatic Prince*, British, for New York, N. Y.; September 13, bark *Madre O.*, Italian, for Savannah, Ga.; barkentine *Frances*, American, for Baltimore, Md.; September 14, steamship *Delambre*, British, for New Orleans, La.; steamship *Merida*, British, for New York, N. Y.; steamship *Ruskin*, British, for Pensacola, Fla.; September 16, steamship *Leibnitz*, Belgian, for New York, N. Y.

Respectfully yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

CHINA.

Two Deaths from Cholera on the Steamship Benmohr en route to New York.

FOOCHOW, CHINA, August 28, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the steamship *Benmohr* left this port on the 10th instant bound for New York via Suez Canal, and that there were 2 deaths from cholera on board ship while en route from Shanghai, and two others were placed in the seamen's hospital here. The ship did not comply in full with the quarantine regulations of the United States, in that the hold and cargo were not fumigated and thoroughly disinfected; but the decks, cabins, rooms, and clothing of the officers and crew were properly disinfected as required by law.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

H. W. CHURCHILL,
Vice-Consul in Charge.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Decrease of Cholera in China.

TIEN-TSIN, CHINA, August 24, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the following letter from Dr. John Frazer, medical attendant on the Imperial customs, and medical officer of health, British concession, has been received at this consulate:

I beg to inform you that both the English and French concessions are now quite free from cholera. The last case that came under my observation occurred in a Chinaman two weeks ago, and he had just arrived from the city.

As far as I can learn the epidemic has also disappeared from the native city.

The only cases now prevailing are the usual autumnal sporadic forms due to eating unripe fruit, vegetables, etc.

JOHN FRAZER, etc.

Merchants have been informed that shipments may go forward as usual. Straw braid I consider as new merchandise (paragraph 5, Article IV, Quarantine Laws and Regulations, April 26, 1894). Skins are invariably arsenic cured. As regards wool there are at present small stocks that have been stored in the warehouses of merchants, situated in the English and French concessions.

The wool trade is at present at a standstill. It will revive within a few weeks when new stocks begin to arrive from the interior. The question of "thirty days' last exposure" is therefore settled for stocks on hand, as no shipments of wool took place while Tien-Tsin was under the quarantine laws of our country, and there was consequently no exposure during the epidemic.

Stocks to arrive later will have escaped all exposure.

Shipments, therefore, at Tien-Tsin will resume their usual course.

CHEFOO, August 25, 1895.

I have just reached Chefoo and find that cholera has disappeared, whereupon I sent you the following telegram:

Hon. Secretary of State, Washington: Cholera, Tien-Tsin, Chefoo, disappeared.
READ.

I am returning by next steamer to Tien-Tsin.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

SHERIDAN P. READ,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

CUBA.

Sanitary Report of Manzanillo.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, September 28, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor of sending you the following report on the sanitary condition of Manzanillo for the month of August, obtained from an official and reliable source. There were 92 deaths for that month from different causes, as follows: Smallpox, 11; other eruptive fevers, 1; yellow fever, 23; remittent fevers, 5; and other diseases, 52.

Manzanillo is distant about 150 miles from Santiago, and we have two steamers weekly from that place. Smallpox prevails there and the steamers are not quarantined nor the baggage fumigated or disinfected.

I am afraid that smallpox will visit us very soon, and if it does it will cause great damage, as the population is not prepared entirely to receive

October 18, 1895

it. Vaccination is performed spasmodically and at intervals, and the black population are not vaccinated at all.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

Departure of Steamship Madrileno from Cienfuegos with Cases of Yellow Fever on Board.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, September 4, 1895.

SIR: On the 3d instant I cabled you as follows: "Madrileno, from Cienfuegos to New Orleans. Yellow fever aboard. No bill of health. HYATT," which cable I now confirm. On the 25th the vice-consul at Cienfuegos wrote me that the Spanish steamer *Madrileno*, from Manzanjas, came to that port with 3 cases of yellow fever on board, and left with them still on board, and that he understood that they would stop here and at Guantanimo, then proceed to New Orleans. The vice-consul's letter did not reach me until the steamer had been gone two days, when I at once cabled you. Inquiry by Dr. Caminero developed that one of the sick had died and was put off here for burial, and that the port physician had given a certificate: "Cause of death, pernicious typhoid pneumonia." The other sick man had proceeded with the boat.

In my judgment this steamer should have taken a bill of health at Cienfuegos, and visas from here and Guantanimo, but it appears that their custom is to wait for the last port and then take a bill of health.

I now learn that there are three lines of steamers that sail from Liverpool and Spain and come to this island with cargo, but have no definite route while here, going from port to port as suits their convenience, and when through with this island go to New Orleans for cotton or other cargo, thence back to Liverpool and Spain. These boats belong to the Spanish lines, The Flecher, The Serra, and The Bandero Espanola. Their irregular trips give them a chance to come and go without our knowing it, but I have sent word to their consignees that I desire to see them in regard to their bills of health. It has just come to my knowledge that the surgeon on board the *Palentino* of the Bandero Espanola has just died, probably with yellow fever, but they avoid this consulate.

I would advise that the health officers of New Orleans make careful inquiry as to the ports touched by vessels coming from this island, and enforce the penalty for not obeying the law. Dr. Caminero and myself will watch every ship with great care that reports itself as bound for the United States. * * *

Your obedient servant,

PULASKI F. HYATT,
United States Consul.

Sanitary Inspection of Cuban Ports.

HABANA, ISLAND OF CUBA, October 5, 1895.

SIR: Considerably over a month having elapsed since the important ports on the north coast east of Habana had been inspected, viz, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, and Caibarien, and as Dr. Fortun was aground in the Caribbean Sea, on the south side, with uncertainty as to when the steamer on which he was would get afloat, I thought it best to send Dr. Ricardo Porcurull to inspect them, and the following is substantially his report from Matanzas, October 3. He says that he had interviewed all of the principal physicians of that city and

they all said that the sanitary condition of it during the month of September was better than it had been for one year. There are several hospitals in Matanzas.

First. The Hospital Dependientes del Comercio, under the charge of Dr. Ulmo, has had during the month of September 5 cases of yellow fever, of which 1 died, but on the date of his visit there were no cases of that disease.

Second. In the Hospital La Cosmopolita there were 3 cases of yellow fever, 2 of which had come from outside of town and 1 from the port.

Third. In the Hospital Santa Isabel there had been, during the month of September, 33 cases of yellow fever, 3 of which had died during the last fifteen days of the month and 1 on October 2. There were 22 cases of the disease in the institution on October 3, 12 of them having come from Colon and the rest were recently arrived troops in the city. The physician of the port told him that during the month of August 34 cases of yellow fever had been disembarked at that port from the Spanish cruiser *Conde de Venadito* (at different times), 1 of whom had died.

Fourth. In the Woman's Hospital San Nicolas there were no cases of yellow fever, but there were 5 cases of typhoid fever and one of severe bilious fever.

The municipal doctor informed him that he had no cases of yellow fever under his charge in the city.

According to the above data there were 25 cases of yellow fever in Matanzas, with the prospect of the disease increasing.

From Cardenas, under date of October 5, his inclosed report substantially says as follows: That he has seen the principal physicians who practice in that place, and they told him that the sanitary condition of the people was good. That during the summer there have been some cases of typhoid fever of a benign type, few dying from it. There are two hospitals there.

First, called "Quinta de los Dependientes del Comercio," is situated southeast of the city and is clean and well ventilated. It has two salas or wards, one for civilians and the other for the military. There was 1 case of yellow fever there in convalescence and there had been another case, a soldier from Habana, who died sometime in the early part of September.

Second is the Hospital Civil, director, Dr. Smith. It has three salas and each will accommodate 20 patients. In the month of August a sister of charity from Colon died there of yellow fever. At his visit there was 1 case of that disease in the military ward convalescing. In the salas for civilians there were 2 cases of yellow fever, 1 getting better. Dr. La Puente, port physician, assured him that there had been no case of yellow fever in the port of Cardenas this year. That the three sick left there by the Spanish gunboat *Caridad* were cases of gastric fever (suspicious), and all had recovered. In the mortuary records he found note of 2 deaths from typhoid fever in people from the military camp.

The opinion of the most distinguished physicians in Cardenas is that there are usually more cases of yellow fever there in the months of October, November, and first half of December than in the other months of the year, and Dr. Otazo, who assured him that he had several cases of a benign form of yellow fever in his practice, was very much afraid that the disease would increase in the next forty-five days.

From what has been reported it will be seen that on the 4th instant there were 4 cases of yellow fever in the hospitals of Cardenas and several benign cases in the city.

October 18, 1895

Dr. Porcurull was being very much detained on his trip by a cyclone and heavy rains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

HABANA, ISLAND OF CUBA, October 9, 1895.

SIR: Parties of "insurrectos" having appeared along the southern coast, near Batabanó, and to the westward of it, in supposed anticipation of the arrival of expeditions from the United States or elsewhere, and soldiers having been sent in that direction, it seemed advisable to send some competent physician to inspect that portion of the island, viz, Batabanó, and the ports west of it on the south coast. Therefore Dr. Enrique Fortun started on the 3d instant to inspect those places, returning last night with the following report. He says:

I have just returned from my excursion to Batabanó and ports west along the southern coast. The places to which I have been besides Batabanó are Coloma, Punta de Cartas, Bailen, and Cortes. Coloma, as seen from the steamer, consists of three or four buildings, one of which served as a storehouse when the steamer made regular stops there. It is connected with Pinar del Rio (the capital of Veselta Abajo) by a good road some eight leagues in length, and before the completion of the Western railroad to that place, it was a point of considerable importance, as it was the principal outlet of the traffic from the important region of Pinar del Rio. Now the steamer rarely stops at that port although it did on this trip, as she had passengers aboard who, on account of the recent cyclone and flood having destroyed the railroad, were seeking to get back to Pinar del Rio by the old route.

At Punta de Cartas there is only a large storehouse and wharf, alongside of which the vessel went.

The most important town in that vicinity is San Juan y Martinez (the center of a fine tobacco district), some three leagues in the interior. Punta de Cartas, like Coloma, has lost much of its former traffic, as a great portion of the tobacco now goes to Habana via Pinar del Rio and the railroad.

Bailen is an hour and a half from the last stopping place and a repetition of it, viz, a wharf and a large storehouse without any other buildings. The nearest village is called Sábaló, about one league inland, and is a place of but little importance. Cortes is the last point to which we went. It is situated on a most beautiful bay or laguna, the entrance to which is scarcely twenty meters wide. Here is the usual wharf and storehouse, and some half a dozen houses besides, which are occupied by families in the bathing season.

Here I saw the physician of that region who lives on a farm on the coast. He informed me that last year there was an epidemic of "fiebre de borras" in that section, of which disease he treated 150 cases, with a mortality of 20, and he estimated that the whole number attacked in that region of some 17,000 persons was more than 1,000, with an average mortality of 50 per cent. Among them were many Spaniards and Canary Islanders, who had plain and undoubtedly yellow fever, which disease and "fiebre de borras," the doctor thinks are analogous.

In the year 1889 there were 16 cases of yellow fever, beside one missionary in a place near by. This year there have been at least 2 cases of that disease among a detachment of 50 soldiers at a place called "Cayuncos," 7 leagues inland.

In Guane, the center of another tobacco district, inland, there have been 2 cases (at least) of yellow fever among the soldiers there, one of them dying.

I ought to say that in nearly all these places the military element consists of acclimated volunteers (that is Spaniards who have been on the island a long time), there having been but few unacclimated troops sent there yet.

On my return from the west I staid in Batabanó a day. It has a population of some 3,000 or 4,000, counting the fisherman spongers and some 400 lumbermen. It is the terminus of a railroad from Habana, and is about forty miles nearly south from it. From this point steamers run along the south coast, east and west, and south to the Isle of Pines. Many fishing smacks and spongers have their base here, sending their products to Habana. One can not imagine a dirtier place than this, the streets being regular pools of water, and the small wooden houses look poor indeed. Yet this is a place which has elements of growth and prosperity. Two physicians practice here, each having a small hospital, one for 20 and the other for 10 patients. They say that yellow fever is not

endemic there; that the cases which occur are, in their opinion, imported, though there are many Spaniards seen there. In 1880 there was an epidemic of that disease, 46 cases; mortality, 33 per cent.

The only case that has been there this year was an employee on a line of steamers running between there and Cienfuegos. There had been no regular troops there until yesterday when about 100 arrived.

However insignificant the ports may seem to be around the western end of the island, there are one or more towns at a greater or less distance inland with which they communicate, and it must be remembered that when those places were founded piracy was all over these seas, and they were built back a little from the coast for protection.

It will be seen by this and a former report that there is a sprinkling of yellow fever at various places around the west end of the island.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

EGYPT.

Cholera at Damietta.

CAIRO, October 15, 1895.

Cholera at Damietta; 15 cases, 3 deaths. Town isolated, but little alarm.

PENFIELD,

United States Consul-General.

ENGLAND.

Smallpox in Wigan.

LIVERPOOL, September 20, 1895.

SIR: A few days ago the Liverpool newspapers contained a report of an outbreak of smallpox in the town of Wigan, and as that place is in the consular district of Liverpool, I deem it advisable to forward the facts in order that the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service may have full information thereof.

In June last there was a slight outbreak in the town named, but the means adopted were adequate to keep the cases well under control and in isolation. The other day, however, a person attacked with the disease neglected to call in medical advice or notify the authorities in accordance with the law of this country, consequently he was prosecuted for the offense, hence the reports in the newspapers.

Since the outbreak in June last I find there have been in all 48 cases, of which there are 13 at the present time in isolation at the sanitarium in that town, the rest were discharged cured. In all cases where the disease appeared, the families, I am reliably informed, were kept under the supervision, for fourteen days, of the medical officer of health, the person afflicted removed for isolation to the sanitarium, and the house and bedding thoroughly disinfected.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES E. NEAL,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

October 18, 1895

GERMANY.

One Case of Smallpox on the Steamship Mendoza Arriving at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, September 13, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a case of smallpox in this city was unofficially reported to me, and that upon personal inquiry at the medical bureau I was informed that the report was correct.

The facts of the case are briefly as follows: The German steamer *Mendoza*, belonging to the Hamburg South American Steamship Company, arrived here about September 4, having touched the following ports: Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, Teneriffe, Lisbon, and Rotterdam. On August 8, during her voyage, one of the passengers, a child, was taken with smallpox. On August 21 this child was landed at Lisbon and the vessel proceeded on her voyage to Hamburg via Rotterdam. On the *Mendoza's* arrival in this port her baker, who had been ailing for some days, was found to be suffering with smallpox. He was at once landed and placed in the isolated barracks of the general hospital. The *Mendoza* was thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of the authorities, while all the members of her crew were vaccinated. The vessel has since proceeded from here to Brazil.

No further cases have been reported and an epidemic is not apprehended. * * *

This case will not be officially published here until the issuing of the medical bureau's next weekly report of September 18.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, CHAS. H. BURKE,
United States Vice-Consul.

GIBRALTAR.

Cholera in Morocco—Quarantine against Tangier.

GIBRALTAR, September 10, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of a cablegram which I had occasion to address on the evening of the 6th instant to the Honorable the Secretary of State, reporting that the board of health of Gibraltar had then decided to subject arrivals from Tangier to a quarantine observation of fourteen days, on account of suspicious cases of a choleraic character having occurred at Tangier.

There are also rumors that cases of a similar form of sickness prevail at Rabat and neighborhood, but as yet there seems to be no definite information received on the subject.

The board of health of Gibraltar, which held a second sitting yesterday, has, however, decided to maintain its present restrictions of observation against Morocco arrivals pending still further news from the British consular officers in Morocco.

Gibraltar has always been abundantly supplied from Tangier and other Morocco seaports with cattle, poultry, game, and eggs, and the continuance of the present quarantine restrictions against arrivals from the Morocco coast will naturally cause quite a scarcity here in fresh provisions, which will be severely felt by all classes of this community.

Prices in meat, eggs, and poultry have within the past three days risen 30 per cent, with likelihood of advancing further if circumstances

should not soon occur to induce the Gibraltar authorities to modify the present quarantine restrictions against arrivals from Tangier.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HORATIO J. SPRAGUE,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Cholera at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, September 8, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that since the outbreak of cholera at this place 58 cases and 44 deaths have occurred. Since noon yesterday 2 whites have died. These are the only white people who have contracted the disease, with the exception of the case on the *Bennington*, previously reported. Every effort is being made to stamp out the disease. A house-to-house inspection has been commenced to-day. The general health of the community is good.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, ELLIS MILLS,
United States Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, October 2, 1895.

The first defined case of Asiatic cholera appeared at Iwilei, in the suburbs of Honolulu, on the 18th of August. Between that date and the 18th of September there were in all 85 cases. Since the 18th of September there have been but 2 cases, 1 on September 27th and 1 on the 28th. Since the 28th no new cases have appeared. Of the 87 cases, 52 were reported soon after taken sick, 19 when dying, and 16 after death. In all there were 62 deaths. The nationalities of those affected with cholera were: Seventy-six Hawaiians, 4 part Hawaiians, 3 Americans, 2 Portuguese, 1 Chinese, and 1 Japanese. Efficient measures were promptly enforced and the progress of the disease arrested. The disease is believed to have been brought from Japan by passengers on the steamship *Belgie* which arrived here August 9.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
President Board of Health.

INDIA.

Cholera in Singapore.

SINGAPORE, August 26, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the inclosed copy of a communication from the colonial secretary here to the effect that 16 cases of cholera and 9 deaths from that disease were reported to this Government as having occurred in Singapore from noon on the 19th instant to noon to-day.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

E. SPENCER PRATT,
United States Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

October 18, 1895

[Inclosure.]

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Singapore, August 26, 1895.

SIR : With reference to your letter of this date, I am directed to inform you that from noon on the 19th instant to noon to-day 16 cases of cholera have been reported to Government as having occurred in Singapore, 9 of which were reported after death.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

A. P. TALBOT,
Colonial Secretary.

SINGAPORE, September 4, 1895.

SIR : I have the honor to submit to you the inclosed copy of a communication I have just received from the colonial secretary, under yesterday's date, informing me that 6 cases of cholera and 4 deaths from that disease have been reported to the Government here as having occurred in Singapore from noon on the 26th ultimo to noon on the 2d instant, which would appear to indicate, in conjunction with the figures last transmitted, the approaching termination of what had threatened to become a general epidemic.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

E. SPENCER PRATT,
United States Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Singapore, September 3, 1895.

SIR : In reply to your letter of the 2d instant, I am directed to forward the following return of cases of cholera and deaths therefrom, reported to Government from noon on August 26 to noon on September 2 :

Noon, August 26, to noon, August 27, no cases, no deaths ; noon, August 27, to noon, August 28, 2 cases, 2 deaths ; noon, August 28, to noon, August 29, 2 cases, 1 death ; noon, August 29, to noon, August 30, 1 case, no deaths ; noon, August 30, to noon, August 31, 1 case, no death ; noon, August 31, to noon, September 2, no cases, 1 death.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

A. H. LEMON,
Colonial Secretary.

JAPAN.

Cholera at Osaka and Hiogo.

HIOGO, September 5, 1895.

SIR : Confirming my dispatch No. 13, bearing date August 21, 1895, inclosing cholera statistics for Osaka Fu and Hiogo Ken for the two weeks ended August 15, 1895, I have the honor to transmit herewith cholera statistics for the two weeks August 16 to August 29, 1895, inclusive, together with a summary of the number of cases and deaths at Osaka Fu and Hiogo Ken, respectively, that have been reported from the date of the outbreak of the disease in epidemic form to August 29, 1895, inclusive. Since the last above-given date the number of cases reported daily are gradually lessening in number, and the medical authorities, both native and foreign, feel assured that the prevalence of the disease will soon cease to be considered of epidemic form. In view of these facts I shall refrain from sending statistics as heretofore.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAS. F. CONNELLY,
United States Consul.

[Inclosure.]

Cholera Statistics of Hiogo Ken for the Two Weeks ended August 29, 1895.

Date.	Shi (city).		Gun (county).	
	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
August 16.....	35	39	75	57
August 17.....	42	31	95	62
August 18.....	33	24	58	30
August 19.....	35	20	70	42
August 20.....	27	14	61	41
August 21.....	26	20	55	34
August 22.....	30	14	50	40
August 23.....	37	34	79	58
August 24.....	23	25	64	50
August 25.....	22	17	54	32
August 26.....	26	21	77	58
August 27.....	13	19	66	46
August 28.....	11	9	36	35
August 29.....	17	15	49	40
Totals	377	302	889	625

Total number of cases, 1,266.

Total number of deaths, 927.

Cholera Statistics of Osaka Fu for the Two Weeks ended August 29, 1895.

Date.	Shi (city).		Gun (county).	
	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
August 16.....	50	32	74	49
August 17.....	46	26	66	81
August 18.....	46	41	59	14
August 19.....	47	43	77	44
August 20.....	37	26	77	55
August 21.....	30	22	63	48
August 22.....	34	34	77	68
August 23.....	57	45	51	67
August 24.....	43	26	56	63
August 25.....	29	39	52	21
August 26.....	30	7	50	51
August 27.....	37	46	45	22
August 28.....	23	21	30	49
August 29.....	28	19	47	42
Totals	537	427	824	674

Total number of cases, 1,361.

Total number of deaths, 1,101.

Cholera Statistics.

Showing the total number of cases and deaths at Hiogo Ken and Osaka Fu, respectively, since the appearance of the disease in epidemic form, up to and including August 29, 1895:

Hiogo Ken.—Number of cases, 3,043; number of deaths, 2,230. Osaka Fu.—Number of cases, 5,729; number of deaths, 3,783.

MOROCCO.*Cholera at Tangier.***TANGIER, MOROCCO, September 12, 1895.**

SIR: During the past ten days alarming reports of cholera prevailing in this place have been circulated, and on Friday, the 6th, Gibraltar quarantined against Tangier, though no official action had been taken

October 18, 1895

here by the board of health or the sanitary physician to ascertain the true nature of the disease, and no authentic statement made to the public that the present epidemic is Asiatic cholera. During this time some 30 persons have died from cholera attacks, with the usual symptoms attending cholera victims. This mortality is not unusual at this season of the year, and has been confined to Moors and Jews, who disregard all sanitary precautions, and eat decayed fruit, fish, and the refuse of the market. There are some eleven thousand Christians in Tangier, principally Spaniards, and the mortuary record for nine days show but one interment in the Christian cemetery. The contents of the stomach of one of the victims have been sent to Madrid in a bottle, for microscopic examination, but the steamer was quarantined for seven days by the sanitary authorities of Cadiz, and the suspected germs remain bottled up for preservation at Cadiz, and no official announcement or bulletins have yet been made that the disease is Asiatic cholera. The foreign representatives in Tangier are recognized by the Sultan as the "Commission of Hygiene," and in Tangier there is a local board of health, and a Spanish doctor, Cenarro, recognized by the diplomatic corps as sanitary doctor, or health officer. They have taken active measures of disinfection, and there is no increase in the death rate. We have had no mails or communication with Tangier from the outside world for a week, and for the time being are completely isolated from civilized communities, and some of the physicians and a large part of the community do not admit that this is cholera here.

I have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedient servant,
J. JUDSON BARCLAY,

United States Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

TANGIER, MOROCCO, September 16, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose copy of report on intestines of cholera victim made by specialists of Madrid, which indicates the disease to be Asiatic cholera; also the report of the health officer or sanitary physician of Tangier showing the mortality yesterday from cholera, 12, and to-day the number of deaths is greater and the attacks more violent. Tangier is being rapidly deserted, many going to Oran and Algiers. These cities have not yet quarantined against this place.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. JUDSON BARCLAY,
United States Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

TANGIER, September 15, 1895.

EXCELLENT SIR: As I had the honor to say to-day before the council over which your Excellency so worthily presides, I transmitted to Madrid last week to the histological laboratory of the military board of health two pipes which contained the fecal matter of cholera patients with the object of having it analyzed microscopically and the result telegraphed me as soon as possible whether or not they found in those liquids the characteristic microbes of Asiatic cholera. Last night I received a telegram signed by one of the military doctors of the said laboratory, which says, "Affirmative result exists." In view of such a categorical affirmation, which comes to corroborate the judgment which by a clear observation I had formed, it is with grief that I have to assure your Excellency we find ourselves in the beginning of an epidemic of Asiatic cholera, which, if up till now has not yet been greatly extended, later on may be increased, if with an energetic hand the infected focus which now exists is not quenched.

May God preserve your Excellency for many years.

SEVERO CENARRO.

To His Excellency Mr. PRESIDENT OF THE SANITARY COUNCIL OF MOROCCO.

TANGIER, September 15, 1895.

EXCELLENT SIR: The following deaths and cases of cholera occurred during the last twenty-four hours: Deaths, 12; attacked, 11. Buried of all sickness, 21. Amongst the deaths there were 2 that figured in yesterday's report. There were 11 Moors and 1 Christian. Six belonged to the district of the Kasba, 5 to Dar El Barod, and 1 to the beach. Amongst the attacked 6 belonged to the Moroquine population, and 5 to the Spanish colony.

May God preserve your Excellency for many years.

SEVERO CENARRO.

To His Excellency Mr. PRESIDENT OF THE SANITARY COUNCIL.

PUERTO RICO.

Yellow Fever in Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, October 2, 1895.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 28th of August last, requesting to be informed whether yellow fever exists in any other of the seaports of Puerto Rico besides San Juan, and especially whether there have been any cases in Mayaguez, I have the honor to report that the vice-consul at Mayaguez informs me that there have been a few cases among the garrison. The vice-consul at Aguadilla reported, under date of September 20, that his port was free, but one of the newspapers of yesterday states that there has been 1 case among the troops at that port also. The other consular agents under this consulate report that there is no yellow fever at any of the ports of their respective districts.

I shall keep informed of the course of the disease and duly report to you.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. LATIMER,
United States Vice and Deputy Consul.

VENEZUELA.

Sanitary condition of Puerto Cabello.

PUERTO CABELLO, September 24, 1895.

SIR: I inclose copy of a cable received at 4.45 p. m., Saturday, the 21st instant, and my reply sent at 5 p. m. I deemed promptness, economy, and compliance with the regulations would be best subserved by cabling to you, rather than to the Surgeon-General. If my judgment has been at fault in this instance, I will in the future reply direct to the official cabling for information. I repeated the word "yellow" so that the Department would, if unacquainted with the inquiry, readily understand my reply and transmit to proper authority. In the absence of information, I am at a loss to account for the inquiry (unless intended for Puerto Bello, Columbia), but nevertheless hasten in advance to again assure the Department of the cleanly and healthy condition of this port. Should any other report have reached the Department it is utterly false and without the slightest foundation.

I am unable to learn of the existence of any contagious disease in this whole consular district. The brief statement of the health of Puerto Cabello, in my report by the previous mail, seems to have been written opportunely, and I must reiterate what I then said. Furthermore, knowing the opinion in which Puerto Cabello is held, on coming here with preconceived ideas about its healthfulness, I informed the agents

October 18, 1895

of all lines touching American ports that I expected them to act frankly and honestly with me in regard to the condition of their ships and cargo, the health of the officers, crew, and passengers, and if any one deceived me I should attempt to have their ships dealt with as harshly as the law permitted, and I would myself use the most rigorous rather than accommodating measures toward the offending line. Not a single agent has failed to assure me of his hearty cooperation in my endeavors to keep the vessels leaving for the United States above suspicion.

I also beg to assure the Department that a strict "health visit" and quarantine measures are observed, not only at this, but all Venezuelan ports.

The physician for Puerto Cabello is an eminent German doctor, and, in my opinion, well qualified for the discharge of his duties. I furthermore assure the Department that upon the slightest indication of danger from any contagious disease I will promptly notify it.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

SAM'L. PROSKAUER,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended September 27, 1895. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended September 28, 1895. Estimated population, 1,187. No deaths.

Green Turtle Cay Abaco.—Two weeks ended September 26, 1895. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of August, 1895. Estimated population, 42,000. Total deaths, 91, including 1 from beriberi and 1 from whooping cough.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Under date of October 12, 1895, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 131 deaths in this city during the week ended October 10, 1895. Thirty-three of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with 120 new cases, approximately; 3 were caused by enteric fever, 4 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 5 by enteritis, 4 by dysentery, 1 by smallpox, and 2 by pneumonia.

Five of the 33 deaths during the week by yellow fever occurred in the military hospital.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended September 28, corresponded to an annual rate of 21 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,591,530. The lowest rate was recorded in Huddersfield, viz., 14.7, and the highest in Gateshead, viz., 30.5 a thousand.

London.—One thousand five hundred and thirty-two deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 2; measles, 27; scarlet fever, 24; diphtheria, 56; whooping cough, 25; enteric fever, 11; diarrhea and dysentery, 107. The deaths from all causes corresponded

to an annual rate of 16.4 a thousand. In greater London 1,950 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.8 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 17 from diphtheria, 7 from measles, 3 from scarlet fever, and 9 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 28 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 20.9 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz., 0, and the highest in Newry, viz., 32.2 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 166 deaths were registered, including smallpox, 2; measles, 1; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2; and whooping cough, 4.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 28 corresponded to an annual rate of 17.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,500,435. The lowest mortality was recorded in Aberdeen, viz., 13.2, and the highest in Dundee, viz., 20.5 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 506, including scarlet fever, 5; measles, 6; diphtheria, 5; and whooping cough, 9.

NOVA SCOTIA—Windsor.—Month of September, 1895. Estimated population, 2,750. Total deaths, 7, including 1 death from phthisis pulmonalis.

RUSSIA—Riga.—Month of July, 1895. Estimated population, 215,000. Total deaths, 520, including phthisis pulmonalis, 31; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 7; measles, 5; and whooping cough, 2.

October 18, 1895

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—						
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Acapulco.....	Sept. 21.....	5,000.....	10.....	1.....						
Do.....	Sept. 28.....	5,000.....	7.....							
Aix la Chapelle.....	Sept. 21.....	110,666.....	52.....							
Amapala.....	do.....	1,500.....	0.....							
Amherstburg.....	Oct. 5.....	2,300.....	0.....							
Amsterdam.....	Sept. 28.....	452,956.....	120.....							
Autofagasta.....	Aug. 31.....	14,000.....	40.....							
Batoum.....	Sept. 17.....	28,000.....	3.....							
Do.....	Sept. 24.....	28,000.....	7.....							
Berlin.....	1,820,340.....	751.....								
Birmingham.....	Sept. 28.....	496,751.....	198.....							
Bologna.....	do.....	145,135.....	65.....							
Bombay.....	Sept. 10.....	853,926.....	436.....	1.....						
Bordeaux.....	Sept. 7.....	232,102.....	121.....							
Do.....	Sept. 14.....	252,102.....	117.....							
Do.....	Sept. 21.....	252,102.....	105.....							
Brussels.....	Sept. 28.....	232,102.....	116.....							
Budapest.....	Sept. 21.....	507,985.....	160.....							
Do.....	Aug. 26.....	600,000.....								
Callao.....	Sept. 23.....	600,000.....								
Cardiff.....	Aug. 25.....	25,000.....	14.....							
Catania.....	Sept. 28.....	155,637.....	62.....							
Chatham.....	Sept. 21.....	120,000.....	63.....							
Christiania.....	Oct. 5.....	9,052.....	5.....							
Coaticook.....	Sept. 28.....	174,717.....	40.....							
Cognac.....	Oct. 5.....	2,500.....	0.....							
Cologne.....	Sept. 28.....	17,500.....	12.....	1.....						
Copenhagen.....	Sept. 21.....	316,234.....	158.....							
Do.....	Sept. 14.....	333,714.....	104.....							
Crefeld.....	Sept. 21.....	333,714.....	97.....							
Demerara.....	do.....	107,151.....	52.....							
Do.....	Aug. 3.....	53,176.....	66.....							
Do.....	Aug. 10.....	53,176.....	30.....							
Do.....	Aug. 17.....	53,176.....	54.....							
Do.....	Aug. 24.....	53,176.....	41.....							
Do.....	Aug. 31.....	53,176.....	55.....							
Dusseldorf.....	Sept. 21.....	169,624.....	83.....							
Flushing.....	Sept. 28.....	16,008.....	9.....							
Frankfort on the Main.....	do.....	223,035.....	54.....							
Genoa.....	Sept. 25.....	182,623.....	85.....							
Ghent.....	Sept. 21.....	155,746.....	68.....							
Do.....	Sept. 28.....	155,746.....	74.....							
Gibraltar.....	Sept. 22.....	25,800.....	7.....							
Girgenti.....	Sept. 21.....	24,428.....	11.....							
Gothenburg.....	Sept. 14.....	110,400.....	19.....							
Do.....	Sept. 21.....	110,400.....	26.....							
Halifax.....	Oct. 5.....	38,700.....	24.....							
Hamburg.....	Sept. 21.....	608,710.....	228.....							
Hanover.....	Sept. 7.....	205,000.....	89.....							
Do.....	Sept. 14.....	205,000.....	82.....							
Kingston, Canada.....	Oct. 11.....	17,955.....	2.....							
Leeds.....	Sept. 28.....	395,546.....	168.....							
Leghorn.....	do.....	103,277.....	28.....							
Licata.....	Sept. 21.....	20,000.....	11.....							
Liege.....	Sept. 28.....	160,848.....	43.....							
London, Canada.....	Oct. 5.....	35,000.....	7.....							
Lyons.....	Sept. 21.....	500,000.....	133.....							
Madrid.....	Sept. 24.....	482,816.....	308.....	6.....						
Magdeburg.....	Sept. 14.....	224,615.....	91.....							
Manila.....	Aug. 24.....	400,000.....	193.....							
Mannheim.....	Sept. 21.....	88,400.....	44.....							
Maracaibo.....	do.....	42,000.....	22.....							
Marsala.....	Sept. 14.....	40,131.....	14.....							
Matamoras.....	Oct. 4.....	8,000.....	8.....							
Mayence.....	Sept. 30.....	74,917.....	25.....							
Messina.....	Sept. 28.....	107,000.....	24.....							
Monte-Cristi.....	do.....	1,500.....	1.....							
Moscow.....	Sept. 14.....	800,000.....	506.....							
Nagasaki.....	Aug. 11.....	39,304.....	16.....							
Nogales.....	Oct. 5.....	1,580.....	2.....							
Nuremberg.....	Sept. 14.....	165,038.....	84.....							
Odessa.....	Sept. 21.....	324,500.....	154.....							
Palermo.....	do.....	273,000.....	113.....							
Paris.....	Sept. 28.....	2,421,705.....	892.....							

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula-	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—						
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Prague.....	Sept. 21.....	194,132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Puerto Cortez.....	Oct. 1.....	1,500	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Quebec.....	Sept. 25.....	70,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Oct. 5.....	70,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queenstown.....	Sept. 14.....	15,000	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Do.....	Sept. 21.....	15,000	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Do.....	Sept. 28.....	15,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Rheims.....	do.....	105,408	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Rotterdam.....	do.....	272,042	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
St. Petersburg.....	Sept. 14.....	954,400	483	2	31	7	21	6	12	1
St. Stephens.....	Oct. 5.....	2,700	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan del Norte.....	Sept. 14.....	1,280	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do.....	Sept. 21.....	1,280	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do.....	Sept. 28.....	1,280	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
San Juan Puerto Rico.....	Sept. 7.....	27,300	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 14.....	27,300	26	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 21.....	27,300	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Pedro.....	Sept. 28.....	3,800	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Santiago de Cuba.....	do.....	60,000	54	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Schiedam.....	do.....	25,983	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheffield.....	do.....	344,973	160	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Sonneberg.....	Sept. 22.....	12,000	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Southampton.....	Sept. 28.....	67,913	35	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1
Stettin.....	Sept. 22.....	135,000	77	.....	1	2	1	1	1	1
Stockholm.....	Sept. 21.....	259,304	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Swansea.....	do.....	95,370	33	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1
Do.....	Sept. 28.....	95,370	39	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Tegucigalpa.....	Sept. 21.....	12,000	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Trapani.....	do.....	43,005	11	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Trieste.....	do.....	158,314	80	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1	1
Tuxpan.....	Sept. 28.....	10,280	7	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Vera Cruz.....	Oct. 3.....	25,500	27	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Warsaw.....	Sept. 14.....	535,968	282	1	1	1	18	3	4	1
Do.....	Sept. 21.....	535,968	270	2	1	1	18	5	3	1
Wurtenberg.....	Sept. 26.....	153,811	53	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1
Yokohama.....	Aug. 30.....	126,685	14	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Do.....	Sept. 6.....	126,685	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Zurich.....	Sept. 7.....	136,000	46	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1
Do.....	Sept. 21.....	136,000	36	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.